

Rising Prices Cut Wages; Labor Will Seek Adjustments

A Roundup:

Labor's pay dropped in proportion to the general upswing in prices during the past few days, and it was inevitable that a proportionate increase in wages would be asked.

Though many feared the lid was off and all hope of preventing inflation was gone, there were many competent observers who predicted there will be no runaway inflation, that prices will level out. There is a conscious, obvious, national effort to hold prices down. Some local controls were going in, and a revision of OPA was expected in Washington before the end of this week.

LABOR AWAITING CONTROLS

Meanwhile, labor sat on the sidelines watching the circus of prices. Although the lid is off on wages, the prevailing attitude is to wait and see how effective an OPA can be re-established.

Full effects are not yet felt. When merchants clear their shelves and start selling the new, higher-priced stocks, a better view of the situation will be had.

WAGES FOLLOW, A POOR SECOND

As always, wages will tag along behind prices, a poor second. The test is really on the American businessman, and if he has the guts, sense and mutual interest to resist greed, the storm will be weathered. If not, the resulting wave of strikes will make the first post-war strike wave look like a Sunday school picnic.

RESENT RAID ON THEIR SAVINGS

The present raid on their pocketbooks has caused consumers by the hundreds of thousands to swamp congressional offices with mail and wires, much of it in response to organized labor's call to arms.

The shocking, conscienceless price boosts that have been made in many lines have caused Congress to change its attitude on controls. But the most encouraging sight was the presence of buyers' strikes, both silent and noisy types. They caused thousands of leading stores to advertise: "We will not raise prices."

"LET CONGRESS KNOW YOUR WISHES"

AFL President Green urged unions and their members to bombard Congress with mail and telegrams. He commented "Congress is on trial, and the people of the United States will sit in judgment on its action."

Union members should report all sharp increases in prices and rents to the labor advisory committee of the regional OPA office. For Northern California, it is Miss Ann O'Leary, 1835 Market St., San Francisco, telephone Klondike 2-2300, extension 163.

ADVICE GIVEN RENTERS, BUYERS

Renters are advised they are protected against eviction or immediate increases by state law. If you pay by the month you are entitled to a month's notice before your rent can be increased, a week, if you pay by the week.

Buyers are advised, do not destroy or throw away your ration books. Sugar is rationed under a different law.

WAGES UNDER WAB, WSB AND CPA

State Federation of Labor Secretary C. J. Haggerty warned that CPA controls are still on. He also explained that while the Wage Stabilization Board and WAB under it are marking time, warning has been issued that any revision made in wage scales which formerly required their approval will probably force a rollback of wages increased if and when emergency price control is enacted.

Regional Chairman T. F. Neblett announced WSB Tenth Region will keep working on all cases coming before it, up to the point of final ruling, which will be held up pending further developments in wage-price legislation.

"Free Speech" Not License To Bust Unions, Court Says

Chicago.—Free speech guarantees of the Constitution cannot be used as a cloak under which employers can hide to wage war against unionism in defiance of the Wagner Labor Act.

This declaration was the highlight of a significant ruling by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here in a case involving the R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., one of the largest printing firms in the world with a notorious anti-labor record.

The court, by a 2 to 1 decision, upheld an order of the National Labor Relations Board directing the company to cease its "union busting" tactics.

The company had contended during the court hearings that its activities and propaganda against unions was protected by the "free speech" clause of the Constitution. This argument was answered in the majority opinion written by Justice Sherman Minton, former senator from Indiana.

He cited the corporation's past record of using labor spies, blacklists and terrorism to maintain its plant as an "open shop" fortress. Employees had to sign "yellow dog" contracts to stay out of a union if they wanted to hold their jobs. The company, Justice Minton said, conducted a "closed shop"—against unions.

During the entire decade since the Wagner Act was passed, the management continued to battle against unions, the jurist declared.

"The company went far beyond mere talk and argument with employees," Justice Minton pointed out. "Foremen were active against the unions. Employees were threatened that if the union came in they would lose many benefits. Also, the company maintained a vigilant surveillance of employees' union activities, which was calculated to intimidate the workers."

"In the light of this record, the company cannot cloak itself in the raiment of the first amendment to the Federal Constitution in order to justify and excuse such threats and intimidation."

The Deft Approach

A woman was walking through a Philadelphia railroad station, carrying a heavy suitcase. A sailor approached. Touching his hat, politely, he asked: "White cap, lady?"

Petrillo & Padway



Fres. James C. Petrillo of the American Federation of Musicians, right, confers with AFL Attorney Joseph Padway, center, while U. S. Dist. Atty. Albert Woll stands by. Petrillo faces charges of violating the anti-labor Lea Act, whose constitutionality will now have to be passed upon by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Wages Have Never Led Prices

Ever since the stabilization program began and during present wage adjustments, the workers have been told not to press too hard for higher wages, for the reason that higher wages would simply show up as higher costs, the higher costs would show up as higher prices, and the higher prices would eat up the higher wages.

The higher wages, in other words, would simply set an inflation spiral going, and the workers, with the increase, would be just exactly where they were without it.

This is putting a heavier responsibility on the workers, in connection with inflationary spirals, than they ever had.

Historically, the sequence is not from higher wages to higher prices, but from higher prices to higher wages.

Before World War One that was typically the case. Since that time the record has been somewhat mixed, but the connection is still predominantly from higher prices to higher wages, and not the other way around.

The inflationary spiral of World War Two is not yet over, and so the connection between prices and wages cannot yet be pinned down on the basis of turning points.

That will probably never be possible, because during World War Two much of the inflation came from deterioration, upgrading and putting out only high-priced lines, rather than from actual increases in price.

SAME PRICE, POORER GOODS

If quality and price were commensurate, and the higher-priced lines could in all cases be used as substitutes for the old, that would not be so bad. The point is that the higher-priced lines are often overdesigned distortions of the old, or designed for other purposes, usually luxury and not utility.

PRICES ALWAYS LEAD

It, therefore, should be clear that, in asking for higher wages, labor does not start an inflationary spiral, all it does is keep up with the tail end of the spiral.

The only sense in which wages have anything to do with a spiral is that management, having once had the feel of higher profits, after increasing prices, but before increasing wages, claims, as soon as wages begin to increase, that it must have still higher prices to make good the increase in wages.

H. W. Brown in "Machinists Journal."

Monopoly on The March

"Economic Concentration and World War II" is a good book of the month prospect. It is a report of the Smaller War Plants Corp. to the Senate committee studying the problems of small business.

Among other startling facts on the growth of monopoly it discloses that:

In 1940 88 per cent of all American communities had only one daily newspaper and in practically every case they present the point of view of a chain or a chain tie-up. Six chains accounted for more than 21 per cent of the U. S. circulation.

Of 886 radio stations in 1944, newspaper publishers either owned or controlled 508, including 77 of the largest.

Of 6500 weeklies and monthlies the five biggest fish consume 52 per cent of the paper used in this field. They are: Time, Inc., Curtis or Stavepost, Crowell-Collier or Colliers and American, Hearst magazines, and McCall's.

Horror Program Increases Crime

If mothers sometimes wonder (and we are sure they do) why there is an ever increasing amount of juvenile delinquency sweeping the nation, maybe they might find the answer in the junk that oozes from the speaker of their radios.

In particular, we have in mind the so-called "Gang-busting" and other horror crime rot that is aimed at child consumption. When asked what he thought of these horror programs as an incentive for juvenile delinquency, Senator Hugh B. Mitchell, Democrat, of Washington, declared:

"There is no question in my mind but that the radio, through the presentation of such a huge amount of 'horror' programs directed to children, has glorified robbery and murder to the point where many of our youngsters, who have absorbed this material over a period of years, see no wrong in committing actual crime."

Clever Deduction

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Rule Hot Cargo Illegal

(Release from State Fed. of Labor)

San Francisco, Calif.

Judge Klette of Fresno County Superior Court refused the complaint of the Sunnyside Winery of Fresno to issue an injunction against the Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers International Union, Local No. 45, under the Hot Cargo Act.

After lengthy arguments by attorneys for both sides, the Judge ruled in favor of the union, marking another victory in the long fight against the unconstitutional Hot Cargo statute.

Conditions leading up to the court dispute developed after the union started to organize the Sunnyside Winery and the latter resisted and refused to deal with the union. The union then proceeded to picket the employer in order to inform the public of his unfair attitude, as well as to publicize the fact to the various customers and concerns doing business with the employer. A suit was brought under the Hot Cargo Act to prevent the union from conducting what is referred to in that act as a secondary boycott. The intent of the employer was to compel the union to keep the labor dispute a secret from the public which was an outright interference with the basic right of free speech.

In line with the recent epidemic on the part of certain employers to hamstring the unions and prevent employees from exercising their right to collective bargaining, recourse to the infamous Hot Cargo statute was taken by the employer.

The union attorney cited the various and many unconstitutional authorities, including the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the Supreme Court of California, on the right of boycott and picketing.

The Supreme Court Judge of Fresno County sustained the Demurrer to the Complaint and refused to issue an injunction.

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The Bank would not consent to an election and has resorted to a customary employer tactic by giving a wage increase of approximately 9.2 per cent to 12,000 Bank of America employees in the state of California. The wage increase went into effect on June 1, but according to Secretary-Treasurer John Kinnick of Local 29, the employees realize that the raise was given because of their organizing activities and are more determined than ever to achieve collective bargaining.

An NLRB hearing was concluded on June 28 and it is now up to the Board in Washington, D. C. to make a ruling. The Bank denies that the unit desired by the Union is appropriate and indicated by their witnesses and exhibits that only a state-wide unit is proper.

This case is of vital concern to the American Federation of Labor since only a handful of 300,000 bank employees in the United States are now organized.

The CIO made the issue more complicated by intervening in the hearing and asking for a unit different from that of the A. F. of L. union. Since the CIO produced no bargaining cards, it seems certain that they will not be on the ballot.

If the Board orders an election and the Bank for any reason should refuse to comply, it may be necessary to resort to public opinion to force the issue. The 1,000,000 A. F. of L. members in California can play a very important part in helping the Bank of America employees to achieve their proper place in the ranks of organized labor.

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CORRECTION!

An article appearing in the Labor News last week entitled "Bell Laundry Signs; Sainas 100 Per Cent," is entirely erroneous, says J. W. Deer, business representative of Laundry Workers 258, and this newspaper regrets that any wrong impressions were created through misrepresentation by our field representative. The letter from Brother Deer follows:

"Enclosed please find clipping of an article which appeared in the July 5th issue of the Monterey County Labor News. This article is definitely in error and we wish to call it to your attention, so that a correction may appear in your next issue.

"This writer has attempted to ascertain where this article emanated from, without success. The matter was taken up at the Central Labor Union meeting last evening and it could not be satisfactorily determined where the copy for this article was obtained. The article very definitely did not emanate from any representative of Laundry Workers, Local 258.

"As you are aware, misquoted and erroneous articles can be and most generally are very detrimental to the advancement of organized labor as a whole, and especially so to the Union directly involved.

"We do not wish to place the blame upon your representative, but in view of the above stated facts, we feel that in the future his source of information, regarding the activities of Laundry Workers, Local 258, be confined to some duly authorized representative of this Local Union.

"Thanking you for giving this matter your attention in your next issue, and with kindest personal regards, I am

Fraternal yours,
J. W. Deer, Bus. Rep.,
Laundry Workers, Local 258."

JOLLEY HEADS BARBERS 896; PACT APPROVED

Barbers Union 896 have named James O. Jolley, barber at San Carlos Barber Shop, Monterey, as secretary-treasurer of the local union, it was reported this week.

William A. Choiser, also a barber at the San Carlos Barber Shop, is president of the union. The union now meets the first Wednesday night of each month at Bartenders' Hall, 301 Alvarado Ave., Monterey.

A new contract has been approved for the craft, the approval coming from International President-Secretary W. C. Birthright of the barbers.

Jolley reported that the Monterey Peninsula now is 100 percent union, as far as barber shops are concerned. The new working agreement calls for a 5-day week with Sunday and Monday closing. In event a holiday comes during the week, shops open Mondays, he added.

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Bldg. Trades Sign Uncle Sam's Pact

Washington, D. C.

The Building & Construction Trades Dept. of the AFL signed a memorandum of understanding with Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt, signifying its agreement "to use every means

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PRESS COMMITTEE AT MONTEREY
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ments or signed communications printed herein.



The Brotherhood of Man By A. F. WHITNEY

President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen

In one of the darkest periods of American history, when the struggle for democratic sovereignty seemed almost hopeless, Thomas Paine published a paper called *The Crisis*. In his essay, Paine urged the people of the colonies to continue the good fight for liberty, fraternity, equality. "These are the times that try men's souls," wrote Thomas Paine and every school boy, pronouncing these words, has had at least some vague intimation of the profound experience which prompted Paine to utter them.

In the midst of privation and practical defeat, the colonists rallied, threw off the yoke of tyranny and established a confederation of states based upon a new idea. That idea brought forth in America, generation after generation that had faith in this new idea. The idea was betrayed by some, derided by others. But the idea has remained as the basic and unifying element in these United States of America. It stimulated the nation vigorously in 1917 and again during the early forties when this country was called upon to stand by and to help the world in its period of near-disaster.

Never has this idea been so seriously threatened as it is today. And today, the peril is infinitely greater than ever before because we have wilfully abused and misused our talent for democracy. Nevertheless, all over the world we are witnessing a remarkable and encouraging phenomena, namely the rise of organized labor as a most important factor in our social and economic life. This has come about because the basic concept of organized labor is the same as that which activates the struggle for Brotherhood and the building of a better world of free peoples. My own organization carries this concept in its very name. We are—The BROTHERHOOD of Railroad Trainmen.

It is my thought that organized labor will carry most of the struggle to attain those ideals about which we are talking. We realize that there is hard work ahead and we are ready for it. Here are some of the things we feel must be accomplished. We must introduce a measure of order into our national and international life. We must organize for full production and full employment. We must contribute to the building of a world security organization. We must outlaw the use of the atom bomb. We must complete the destruction of Fascism wherever we find it. We must insure the freedom of the colonial peoples.

We can help in solving these problems by first thinking of them, not as economic or political problems, but as human problems. We must see them in terms of the largest perspective, the perspective of human brotherhood. We cannot do otherwise and live.

On Warren's Re-election

It is interesting to note how the big eastern publishers are missing the truth about the recent election in California. They are saying: "Look how the commies have taken a beating! See how the left-wingers failed to stop Governor Warren. Why he was nominated on both the Democratic and Republican tickets, though he is a Republican! Let's get ready to give the working people a drubbing! We can do it!"

Yes, it is true the commies took a beating. There were never enough of them loose in the country to elect anybody. The groups they controlled in the California election gave a noisy, vocal performance but they were short on votes. This, however, does not explain the tremendous victory of Governor Earl Warren.

Here are the facts: Governor Warren has been a good state executive. He has been strictly fair with Organized Labor. In each legislative session he proved himself to be an intelligent, progressive thinker. Not only did he deserve confidence, he won as well the admiration of the great American Federation of Labor Unions. When election time rolled around, these AFL Unions, none of which look to Joe Stalin for political guidance, followed the advice given so many years ago by Samuel Gompers; they worked and voted for their friend—for Governor Warren. Whether Republicans or Democrats, the AFL people of California voted for Warren. That is how he won on both tickets.

The California election definitely was not a defeat for real American Labor. It was an overwhelming victory. It proved something else, too, which the big chiefs of the Democratic Party and the Republican Party should bear in mind: the AFL is not in any political party's hip-pocket.—The Washington Teamster.

Who says inflation? Didn't U. S. Steel just buy 190 million dollar steel plant in Utah from the government for 20 cents on the dollar?

8 Billions in War Shipping To Be Probed

"Captain Granville Conway of the navy, who retired June 30 as head of the War Shipping Administration, will become president of the Cosmopolitan Shipping Company—at a reported salary of \$50,000 a year."

That news item in a Washington paper illustrates a practice which has often been criticized, but has never been stopped.

Granville is one of many members of regulatory commissions who left to take highly paid jobs with the private interests they were supposed to regulate.

BILL IS INTRODUCED

His case is particularly noteworthy, because members of Congress have been charging scandalous mismanagement of the War Shipping Administration, which supervised wartime operation of merchant vessels, and the U. S. Maritime Commission, which controlled their construction.

These charges came to a head this week in a bill proposing a Congressional investigation of the two agencies. It was introduced by Senator George D. Aiken (R., Vt.) and Congressman Richard B. Wigglesworth (R., Mass.).

Aiken told the Senate that "reports of the Comptroller General, beginning with 1942, indicate that \$8,007,163,990 was improperly accounted for by the Shipping Administration and Maritime Commission. The reports show gross negligence, wastefulness, collusion and inefficiency."

RUN BY NAVAL OFFICERS

Aiken then called attention to the fact that the two ship agencies have been run by Admiral Emory S. Land and other naval officers. Land recently retired. So did Admiral Howard L. Vickery, another wartime member of the Maritime Commission. Now Conway is getting out, and another admiral, W. W. Smith, has been appointed to the commission.

This week, Admiral Smith became chairman, replacing a civilian, Raymond S. McKeough, who has been acting as chairman since Land left.

"Today a new chairman of the commission, Admiral Smith, is being sworn into office," Aiken said. "I question the appropriateness of placing one of the colleagues of Admirals Land and Vickery in a position where he may find it necessary to report that they did not merit the trust imposed in them."



"Now you've got it, you don't seem very happy," Little Luther said.

"Got it?" asked Mr. Dilworth. "Got what?"

"Got OPA abolished," Little Luther replied. "But you don't seem very happy."

"Oh, THAT?" said Mr. Dilworth. "That man in the White House?"

"Another one?" asked Little Luther.

"Yes, son," said Mr. Dilworth, "on rare occasions he seems as fiendish as FDR. Here he's gone and put us on the griddle. We're between the devil and the deep blue sea. If we allow free enterprise—the free market—to operate, he may be able to sweat a new OPA through Congress. If we don't let it operate, what's the use of having abolished OPA?"

"You mean if prices go up, the people will raise hell; if they don't, you're no better off than you were." "Prices? Up?" Mr. Dilworth asked. "Who said we wanted to raise prices?"

"You did," Little Luther pointed out. "You said ceilings on prices were discouraging American enterprise. You said price ceilings gave you manufacturers no incentive to manufacture. You said it was socialism."

"Indeed, it was," his father agreed. "But the present situation is worse. We don't know which way to jump."

"If you didn't want ceilings abolished so you could boost prices," Little Luther demanded, "why did you fight so hard to abolish them?"

"I merely wanted," Mr. Dilworth explained, "to put an ad in the paper promising that my self control would keep prices lower than OPA could. Self control is a wonderful thing, you know."

"And how?" Little Luther exclaimed. "If I didn't have it, I'd stay you now."

Wage Board Approves Anthracite Pay Raise

Washington, D. C.—The contract of the United Mine Workers with the anthracite industry, granting an 18½-cent-an-hour increase to 75,000 Pennsylvania miners, was approved by the Wage Stabilization Board.

The board ruled that the royalty of 5 cents a ton on hard coal mined, to establish a health and welfare fund, was outside its jurisdiction and did not require its approval. A similar finding was made in approving the parallel contract for 400,000 soft coal miners, who now are working for the Government.

Clip out and File: Official Rules National Wage Stabilization Board and Regional Boards

4th Installment:

(iii) The National Board may request any Regional Board to reconsider any non-ferrous case to the National Board for processing and decision.

(iv) All other non-ferrous cases will be processed by the regional Board in which the company's establishment is located.

(b) The National Board will act on all applications affecting wage and salary adjustments of employees of government-owned, privately operated facilities of the War Department.

(c) The War Adjustment Board for the building and construction industry will receive and act on applications involving adjustments in the wages and salaries of employees who work in the building and construction industry as defined in § 801.5 in this chapter.

(d) Any Board agent may certify to the National Board any question in any case, upon which the Board agent desires the decision of the National Board. The National Board may assume jurisdiction of any case or refer any case for decision to any Board agent irrespective of the usual rules defining the jurisdiction of various Board agents.

(e) At any stage of the processing of an application, the applicant may be requested to supply additional data or the application may be returned for correction or supplementation.

(f) The granting of an oral hearing in support of an application shall be within the sole discretion of the National Board or the Board agent.

(g) The National Board and its agents will not process an application for approval of a wage or salary increase which appears to be conditioned in whole or in part upon the granting of an increase in price or rent ceilings.

§ 802.5 Rules by Wage Stabilization Directors. Each Regional Board may delegate authority to its Regional Wage Stabilization Director to issue rulings on Form 10 applications for wage or salary increases within such limitations as the Regional Board may determine.

Any ruling issued pursuant to such delegated authority will be signed by the Wage Stabilization Director and any party to an application who receives such a ruling may, within seven days after mailing of such ruling file with the Regional Board a request for review of the ruling. Any such request for review of a Regional Wage Stabilization Director's ruling may be made informally by letter and will be granted as a matter of course. The parties will thereafter be notified of the Regional Board's ruling on the case and such ruling issued by the Regional Board shall have the same effect as in the case of any ruling issued by the Regional Board in the first instance.

§ 802.6 Stay of issuance of rulings.

(a) Where a ruling is made by any Board agent on an application, any two or more members of the Board agent who dissent from the ruling may request that the issuance of the ruling be stayed pending review by the National Board. In such event the ruling, or any specified portion thereof, together with the request for review by the dissenting members shall immediately be transmitted by the Board Agent to the National Board, and the issuance of the ruling or a specified portion thereof will be stayed until the National Board has acted on the case and communicated its action to the Board agent. If it is requested that issuance of only a specified portion of a ruling be stayed, the Board agent may, in its discretion, issue any other portion of the ruling pending action by the National Board. After the National Board has communicated its action to the Board agent the latter shall then issue the ruling which will be subject to review as in the case of any other ruling issued by a Board agent.

(b) Simultaneously with the transmission to the National Board of any request for review of a ruling pursuant to this section, the Board agent shall send a copy of such request for review to any party to the case, together with a notice that such party may file an original and four copies of any comments with the National Board. Such comments, if any, shall be filed with the National Board within seven days after mailing to such party of the notice and request for review, and if filed within such period will be considered by the National Board.

§ 802.7 Reconsideration of rulings. Any Board agent, or the National Board where it issued a ruling in the first instance, may reconsider any ruling issued by it. Where a ruling is issued by a Board agent in the first instance, the Board agent may, in its discretion, reconsider and modify any ruling issued by it on the basis of a petition for review filed in the manner prescribed by § 802.8.

§ 802.8 Review by National Board of Rulings of Board agents. (a) Any ruling issued by a Board agent shall be final unless reviewed and modified by the National Board on its

own motion, or unless a petition for review is filed seeking review by the National Board of such ruling in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(b) No petition for review will be granted by the National Board unless the procedure set forth in this section is complied with and unless the petition demonstrates that the ruling appealed from (1) contravenes established stabilization rules or policies, or (2) presents a novel question of such importance as to warrant action by the National Board.

(c) A petition for review may be filed by any party involved in the original application and must be filed within fourteen days after a Board agent mails to such party a ruling denying in whole or in part an application for approval of a wage adjustment, unless the time for filing such petition has been extended by the Board agent prior to the expiration of such fourteen days. The original and four copies of the petition and of all supporting documents shall be filed with the Board agent which issued the ruling and a copy of the petition and of all supporting documents shall be mailed by the petitioner to any other party to the application.

(d) Within seven days after a copy of any such petition for review has been mailed by the petitioner to any other party to the application such other party may mail to the Board agent which issued the ruling an original and four copies of any comments, and at the same time, shall mail a copy of such comments to any other parties to the application.

(e) The Board agent, upon receipt of such a petition for review and comments, if any, may on its own motion reconsider the case and make any change in the ruling issued by it as it deems proper. If the ruling is changed by the Board agent, the modified ruling shall be issued to the parties and shall be subject to appeal in the same manner as in the case of the original ruling. If the Board agent does not modify its original ruling, such agent shall transmit the entire record of the case to the National Board for review by the National Board.

(f) The National Board will make its decision on a petition for review upon the basis of the record before the Board agent and on the basis of the petition for review, comments, if any, and such further evidence or data as the National Board may require. If the petition for review is denied because the grounds for review set forth therein are deemed to be insufficient, the National Board will affirm the ruling of the Board agent. If the petition for review is granted, the National Board will issue its own ruling which will supplant the ruling of the Board agent, or the National Board may remand the case to the Regional Board for such further action as it may specify.

(g) The National Board may, on its own motion, assume jurisdiction over any case either before or after the issuance of a ruling by a Board agent.

Cases Arising Under Section 5 of War Labor Disputes Act

§ 802.30 Application for changes in terms and conditions of employment. Pursuant to section 5 of the War Labor Disputes Act, whenever the government has taken possession of any plant, mine or facility under authority of section 9 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, the government agency operating such plant, mine or facility, or a majority of the employees of such plant, mine or facility or their representative, may apply to the National Board for a change in wages or other terms or conditions of employment in such mine, plant or facility.

§ 802.31 Filing of applications. (a) Any such application shall be filed directly with the National Board and shall specify the precise changes in wages or other terms or conditions of employment with respect to which a change is sought. The application may be accompanied by such supporting data as the applicant desires to submit. If the application is filed by the Government agency operating the plant, a copy of the application and of any supporting data shall simultaneously be mailed to or served upon any union as collective bargaining agent for any of the employees affected by the application, and if the application is filed by any such union, a copy of the application shall simultaneously be mailed to or served upon the head of the government agency operating such plant.

(b) Subject to such rules as the National Board may prescribe in special situations, the party on whom a copy of such application is served shall have 7 days from the date when such copy is mailed to or served upon it, within which to file an original and four copies of any comments or objections with respect to such application. (To be continued)

OUT WITH MOLLY CULE?

A couple of atoms were discussing a third who had dropped out of sight. "I wonder," suggested one, "if he's gone fission."

GIGGLES AND GROANS

THE STERNER SIDE

Applicable to present-day unrest among young people and their yearning for high adventure and high jinks, is the following:

A tractor salesman approached a prosperous-looking farm where he observed the farmer slowly and painfully guiding a plow, drawn by a bull. Thinking that this offered an excellent opportunity for a sale he pointed out to the farmer the many advantages of a tractor.

To his surprise, the farmer stated that he already had a tractor, that it worked fine, and was at present in the barn. On his query as to why, then, was the bull being used for plowing, the farmer replied:

"Son, I aim to teach this critter that there's something in life besides romance."

PAINFUL PARTING

A haughty young thing sat down beside a lonely GI in the day coach. After several futile attempts by him to engage her in pleasant conversation he gave up and proceeded to take a nap. To his surprise, when he awakened he found his unapproachable companion softly sleeping beside him. When the train reached his destination he awakened her by saying:

"I just can't leave without saying goodbye. We'll probably never have a chance to sleep together again."

BASE INGRATITUDE

A Kansas City doctor wanted to get his sick wife to a hospital in a hurry, so he called an undertaker, who did the job immediately. In a few days, the doctor got a bill for \$25. This burned up the doc no end. He really blew his top when he got the mortician on the phone:

"I can't understand your mentality," Doc thundered. "Dunning me for this service after all I've done for you!"

IDEAL EXISTENCE

INTERVIEWER (At Employment Office interviewing a discharged soldier): "And just what kind of a job are you looking for?" SOLDIER: "Oh, nothing much—a symphoniac with a million dollars would be O.K."

ECONOMICAL INTERMENT

A lawyer named Howe Strange requested that his family name should be left off his tombstone. Instead, the following words were to be inscribed:

"Here lies a Lawyer and an Honest Man."

His reasoning was that anyone reading the odd inscription would surely exclaim, "Strange"—thus automatically pronouncing his name. But his prediction didn't work out as anticipated. The first to read it said: "How extraordinary!"

The second person to read it asked the attendant:

"How's it happen you buried two men in a single grave?"

THE PHILOSOPHER

WIFE: "What is an optimist?" HUSBAND: "A fellow who looks at his shirt just back from the laundry, and says: 'Oh, well, we needed lace curtains anyway.'"

TRICKY GARMENTS

HENRY: "I just got myself some Victory trousers."

JIM: "What's different about that?"

HENRY: "One deep breath and you open a second front."

CUT THE SHOP TALK!

The boss had successfully completed a big deal. So that night, by way of celebration, he took his beautiful secretary on a tour of the Broadway night spots. By midnight, the boss was feeling very mellow. He parked himself at a table and placed his arms around his secretary. "Come on, baby," he cooed. "Sit on my lap." The girl drew back. "Oh, please, Mr. Scrunch," she pouted, "we're supposed to be out for a good time. Can't you forget the office for a while?"

DOWN TO PARTICULARS

CO-ED: "I want a pair of bloomers to wear around my gymnasium."

CLERK (absently): "How large is your gymnasium?"

EVERYTHING FIXED UP

Years ago on the China station ships remained in port so much of the time that practically everyone had a Chinese washerwoman who collected and delivered laundry on a regular schedule.

On one occasion a cruiser, which had an admiral embarked, had her scheduled return to port delayed by fog. When the fog lifted and the ship started in, the admiral directed his flag lieutenant to make certain that his laundry would be delivered when the ship docked.

The young flag lieutenant telephoned the following message to the communication office and it was radioed to shore authorities:

"Have Admiral's woman meet ship when it docks."

Later, when he saw the message in writing, he realized it had some potentialities for misunderstanding so he hurriedly directed that the following correction be radioed: "Reference my last message insert washer between Admiral and woman."

SALINAS UNION DIRECTORY

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—C. J. Haggerty, Secretary and Legislative Representative, 402 Flood Bldg., 870 Market St., San Francisco 2. DISTRICT VICE-PRESIDENT—Thomas A. Small, 725 E St., San Mateo. Phone San Mateo 3-8789.

BAKERS 24—Meets 3rd Saturday at Teamsters Hall, John and Main, at 5 p.m. Pres., Judson F. Flint, 201 Archer, phone 3298. Secy., Louie Grasso, 251 Clay St., phone 8819. Bus. Agent, Hans Top, 1128 Laurie Ave., San Jose, phone Ballard 6341. Office at 72 N. Second St., San Jose, phone Ballard 5341.

BARBERS 827—Meets 3rd Monday at Teamsters Hall, John and Main, at 8 p.m. Pres., John Durnell, 533 E. Alisal. Secretary, Leon J. Smith, 207 Main St., phone 4302.

BARTENDERS 545—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 2 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. Secy., Bertha Boles. Office, 117 Pajaro St., phone 4717.

BOXMAKERS & SHED WORKERS 3034—Meets 1st Thurs. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., at 8 p.m. Bus. Agent, J. W. Deer. Office, 117 Pajaro St., phone 4717.

BUTCHERS 506 (SALINAS BRANCH)—Pres., Geo. Gilbert. Fin. Sec., E. L. Courtwright, 329 Quilla St., Salinas, phone Salinas 6238. Exec. Secy., Earl Moorhead, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone Columbia 2132.

JARPENTERS 925—Meets first and third Tuesdays at 7:30, Carpenters Hall, North Main Street, Pres., Ray Luna. Vice-Pres., I. R. Miller. Business Agent, George Harter, 422 North Main Street, phone 5721. Financial Secy., L. H. Taft, 243 Clay Street, phone 4245. Treas., O. O. Little. Recording Secy., Amos Schofield, 422 North Main.

JARPENTERS AUXILIARY 373—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Carpenters Hall at 8 p.m. President, Mrs. Ed Francis; Vice-President, Mrs. Ray Luna; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Aubrey Cunningham; Treasurer, Mrs. Mark Pilliar; Warden, Mrs. Bert Nelson; Conductress, Mrs. Earl Van Emon.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (MONTEREY COUNTY)—Meets every Fri., 8 p.m., 117 Pajaro Street. President, Albert Everly, Res., 36 Spring St. Sec.-Treas., Peter A. Andrade. Office phone 4893.

CULINARY ALLIANCE 467—Meetings subject to call. Secy., Bertha Beles. Office, 117 Pajaro St., phone 6209.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS 243—Meets first Wed. of each month at 117 Pajaro St. C. B. Phillips, Bus. Mgr., 25 Harvest St., phone 3365. Pres., E. M. Bills, phone 6524. Fin. Secy., E. R. Silk, 129 Rodeo St., phone 4589.

ENGINEERS (OPERATING) 165—Meets 2nd Monday at Teamsters Hall, John and Main Sts., at 8 p.m. Pres., C. R. Ingersoll, P.O. Box 2, Freedom. Secretary, Harry Vosburgh, 404 California St., Salinas, phone 4972.

LABORERS 272—Meets second Monday of each month at 8:00 p.m. at 117 Pajaro St. R. Fenchel, Pres., 146 Hitchcock Rd., phone 5810, office 6939. J. F. Mattos, Sec., 104 Lang St., Salinas. J. B. McGinley, Bus. Agent, office at 117 Pajaro St.

LABORERS & HOD CARRIERS HALL ASSOCIATION—Meets 2nd & 4th Mon., 117 Pajaro. Pres., R. Fenchel, Res., 146 Hitchcock Rd., phone 5810, office 6939. Sec.-Treas., John Mattos, phone 6777.

ATHLETES UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Benge, Hilby St., Monterey, Phone Monterey 4820; Sec.-Treas., Dean S. Seefeldt, 526 Park St., Salinas, Phone 9223.

LAUNDRY WORKERS 252—Meets 4th Thurs. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., at 8 p.m. Pres., Mildred Clayton. Bus. Agent, J. W. Deer. Office, 117 Pajaro St., phone 4717.

PAINTERS 1104—Meets 2nd and 4th Tues., 117 Pajaro St., at 7:30 p.m. Pres., Earl Ross, Res. 129 Dennis St. Fin.-Sec.-Business Rep., Donald McBeth, Res. 589 El Camino Real, North, P.O. Box 114, East Salinas Branch, Res. phone 9770, office phone 8783. Rec. Sec., Dennis Hartman, Res. 614 Mae Ave.

PLASTERERS 763—Meets second and fourth Friday of the month at 8:00 p.m., at Rodeo Cafe; Fred Randon, Secretary, 31 Buena Vista, Salinas, phone 1423; Pres., Don Frick.

PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS' UNION Local 503—Meets Second Wednesday of each month, 8:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple, Pres., Al Everly; Recording Secretary, William Farr; Financial Secretary, C. Russell Walker, 312-B Pajaro St., Salinas, phone 9259. Office at 215 E. Alisal St., Phone 3463. Ex. Board meets each Tuesday night at Labor Temple.

POSTAL CARRIERS 1046—Meets every 3rd Monday alternately at homes of members at 8:30 p.m. President, L. E. Pierce, 43 Romer Lane, phone 3173. Secretary, H. C. Schireke, 636 El Camino Real, No., phone 7080.

PRESSMEN 328—Meets last Tuesday of month, alternating between Salinas and Watsonville. Pres., Milo Wingard, 339 West St., Salinas. Secretary, Milo Martella, 225 Monterey St., Salinas.

ROOFERS 50—Meets 3rd Friday, 8 p.m., Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres., E. E. Lehr, 142 11th St., Pacific Grove. Sec., Frank Walker, 327 Alexander St., Salinas, phone 9668.

SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meets 1st Friday alternately at Monterey at 411 1/2 Alvarado St., and at Salinas at 117 Pajaro St. (This local has jurisdiction over Monterey and Santa Cruz counties.) Pres., John Alop, P.O. Box 317, Pacific Grove, phone 7825. Fin. and Rec. Secy., F. E. Knowles, 232 River St., Santa Cruz, phone 1276. J. Bus. Agent for Salinas area, J. B. McGinley, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas, phone 6777. Bus. Agent for Monterey, L. T. Long, 411 1/2 Alvarado St., Monterey.

STATE COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES 420—Meets on call at Labor Temple, Pres., R. H. Clinch, 348 1/2 West Street. Vice-Pres., H. E. Lyons, 15 West Street. Secy.-Treas., W. Y. Karch, 20 Nativity Road, Salinas.

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PRESCRIPTION
SPECIALISTS

YOUR CONGRESSMAN REPORTS

By
GEORGE E. OUTLAND



On June 20 I appeared on the Town Meeting of the Air on the subject "Is Big Business Too Big?" During my opening remarks I made the following statement:

"American government agencies have turned up frightening information on the extent to which American cartel agreements, particularly with Germany, created shortages on purpose, which in some cases, such as synthetic rubber, and high-octane aviation gasoline came nearer than we think to meaning our loss of the victory."

This question of cartels and the gross international power, economic and political, which they assume is of deep concern to me. It was a problem which threatened our security in war-time and which equally threatens our chances for permanent peace.

What were some of the results of cartel agreements between American, English, German and other big business during wartime? We know that in February of 1941, when Britain came near to falling, a cartel agreement which decreed that an American munitions manufacturer could not supply certain munitions to the British stood, and prevented just that action. The American munitions maker was bound by a cartel agreement with Germany.

When the Japanese came into the war and rapidly ate up many of the Pacific islands which supplied us with rubber, we were faced with a rubber shortage which very nearly threatened to keep our planes from leaving the ground, our trucks from carrying supplies and our engines from turning. But could we turn to synthetic rubber as a solution? No; because the especially established subsidiary of one of our largest oil companies which had been experimenting with synthetic rubber had entered into cartel agreements with similar German industrial empires. These agreements included the promise to exchange all secret formulae, allow the use of laboratories in either country to scientists of the other nation, to prevent by every means any other company from experimenting with or producing synthetic rubber. Thus, German scientists had our very latest formulae and they were already so outproducing us in synthetics that we hardly stood a chance. There are thousands of other examples, all of them as much a shame of our big businesses, a drastic threat to our security as those two which I have mentioned.

And what of cartels in peacetime. I would like to quote Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge:

"It is essential to understand that cartels are, in effect, private economic governments which seek to divide and rule world industry on the basis of economic privilege. If cartels are successful in gaining a foothold in the postwar period, it will almost be impossible for this nation to maintain a high level of peacetime production or to cooperate in the reconstruction of world trade."

"But cartels have an even more serious aspect. These private governments threaten the sovereignty of democratic nations. The political implications of cartel activity threaten to subvert future national

public policy of the United States. "There is a close relation between a country's economic policies and its foreign relations. It is generally recognized now that economic freedom cannot be attained at home if private groups are permitted to acquire monopoly power over industry. Likewise, it must be equally recognized that friendship and cooperation between this country and other nations cannot be established without the free exchange of goods and services."

Unfortunately it is a tragic truth that these cartel empires still exist within our midst. By the cleverest of manipulations, the Germans managed to seem to throw out their ownerships and interests just before the war, so that these interests in other countries would not be taken from them. They particularly used our good neighbors in South America by setting up Argentinian or Brazilian or Chilean holding companies which have watched over the German interests until the war was over. They sent many of their citizens to America in time to become American citizens, to set up corporations which looked American enough, but which are ready, just as after the last war, to once more merge with the German parent when the time comes. Nor did the Alien Property Custodian, the American agency which was set up to take over and manage during the war, corporations, patents, inventions primarily owned by the enemy, do much to break this intricate and dangerous system.

Therefore, just because the war is over, there is still a need to do a great deal about this most vicious cartel development. Much of what we have learned about their astounding power has been unearthed by the tireless subcommittee chaired by Senator Kilgore. Therefore, when further knowledge of cartels, and use of this knowledge is so imperative to our building of the peace, is it not a drastic thing that the appropriation of the Kilgore Committee should be cut to the bone?

2 Superliners to Berth in Frisco

Big liners of nearly the Queen Elizabeth size will be berthed in Frisco Bay, according to announcements of U. S. Maritime Commission last week asking bids for construction of two 920-foot, 1200-passenger, 30-knot superliners.

The two Great Circle Liners would be 100 feet less than the Queen Elizabeth, world's largest, yet 200 feet longer than the America, biggest ship built in America, would make the Frisco-Tokyo run in eight days, and would have 3 swimming pools, complete air conditioning, a theater, and a crew of 590.

They will be built and owned by the government, chartered to American President Lines, and based in San Francisco.

Anti-Labor Initiative Petitions Failed

San Francisco, Calif. None of the three anti-labor initiative petitions have qualified for the November election, the Cecil DeMille petition, called "California Political Freedom Law"; the "Veterans' Employment" petition; or the latest petition, titled in April 1946, "Regulating Mode of Collective Bargaining and Solicitation of Labor Union Membership."

Under the law, June 27 was the last date any petition could qualify for the November general election, as the State Constitution provides that petitions must be fully qualified 130 days prior to the regular general election.

An office boy, wishing to attend a night baseball game, had to go home and tell his grandmother his boss had died.

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Green Urges Senate Keep OPA Controls

Washington, D. C.—The imperative need for immediate action to continue price controls was stressed in a telegraphic appeal sent to every member of the Senate by AFL President Green. His message said: "I appeal to all members of the Senate to act favorably on price control legislation as quickly as possible. The spiral of inflation is mounting. The cost of living is ascending because rent and price controls over commodities which seriously affect the cost of living have been abolished."

"Labor unrest, discontent and perhaps strikes will take place throughout the Nation in event prices continue to mount."

"The remedy for this lies with Congress. I urge you to apply the remedy immediately by enacting temporary price control legislation, at least, without a moment's unnecessary delay."

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BAKERS 24—Headquarters at Labor Temple, 72 N. Second St., San Jose. Hans Top, Secy and Bus. Agent, phone Ballard 6341.

BARBERS LOCAL 896—Meets 1st Thursdays at Bartenders Hall, 301 Alvarado St. President, Ralph Lester, 307 1/2 Madison St.; Secretary-Treas., A. H. Thompson, 243 Alvarado St., Ph. 5741.

BARTENDERS 433 (HOTEL, RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES & BARTENDERS ALLIANCE)—Meets at 315 Alvarado St., 1st Monday at 8:30 p.m., 3rd Monday at 2:30 p.m. Pres., E. D. McCutcheon; Sec., Pearl Robinson; Bus. Agt., Steve Smario. Office, 315 Alvarado, Monterey; phone 6734.

BRICK MASON LOCAL UNION NO. 16—Meets Building Trades Hall, second and fourth Friday, 8:00 p.m. President F. B. Hair, P. O. Box 264, Watsonville; Fin.-Sec., M. Real, 154 Eldorado, Monterey, Phone 6745; Rec.-Sec., Geo. Houde, 208 Carmel Ave., Pacific Grove, Phone 3715.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 411 1/2 Alvarado St. at 8 p.m. Pres., W. J. Dickerson, 201 Monroe St., phone 8160. Secretary and Bus. Agent, L. T. Long, Pacific Grove, phone P.G. 4292. Office at 411 1/2 Alvarado St., phone 6744. Mailing address: P.O. Box 611. Office hours: 7:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 4:30 p.m., 7:30 to 9 p.m.

BUTCHERS 506 (MONTEREY BRANCH)—Pres., Floyd Harris. Fin. Sec., E. L. Courtwright, 329 Quilla St., Salinas, phone Salinas 6238. Ex. Sec., Earl Moorhead, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone Columbia 2132.

CARPENTERS 1323—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at 8 p.m. at 411 1/2 Alvarado St. Pres., Grover Bethards, Res. 488 Spencer St., phone 7804. Fin. Sec., D. L. Ward, 300 Gibson St., phone 6728. Bus. Rep., L. T. Long, phone 6728. Office at 411 1/2 Alvarado St., Box 1095, phone 6744.

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL (MONTEREY PENINSULA)—Meets at Bartenders Hall, 301 Alvarado St., 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 7 p.m. Pres., E. D. McCutcheon. Vice-Pres., J. F. Wheat. Secretary-Treasurer, Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., phone 7622.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS NO. 1072—Meets 2nd Monday at 411 1/2 Alvarado Street, Monterey. Pres., Mahlon Fales, Res. 411 18th St., Pacific Grove, phone 3609. Fin. Sec., Andy Lazer, business phone 6744.

FISH CANNERY WORKERS UNION OF PACIFIC (Monterey County, AFL)—Meets on call. Pres., William Culver; Bus. Agent, Lester Caveny; Secy-Treas., Roy Humbricht. Office at Labor Temple, 320 Hoffman St., New Monterey.

FISHERMEN (SEINE AND LINE)—Meets monthly on full moon at 2 p.m. at Union Hall, Pres., Salvatore Davigo, 335 Monroe St., phone 7729. Secretary and Bus. Agent, John Crivello, 927 Franklin St., phone 7713. Office and hall at 233 Alvarado St., phone 3126.

LABORERS 690—Meets in New Labor Temple, Monterey, first Sunday morning of each month at 10 o'clock. President, Perry Luce, 1251 David Avenue. Vice-President, Thomas E. McGuire, P.O. Box 156, Seaside. Secretary-Treasurer, S. M. Thomas, P.O. Box 142.

LATHERS UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Benge, Hilby St., Monterey, Phone Monterey 4820; Secretary-Treasurer, Dean S. Siefert, 1508 First St., Salinas, Phone Salinas 574.

MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES, Division 192—President, Harry M. Fox Jr., Secretary, Herman R. Bach.

MUSICIANS 616—Meetings, when called, held at 315 Alvarado St., Monterey, at 2:30 p.m. Pres., A. A. Hirsch, Seaside, Calif., phone Monterey 4257. Secretary, Harry H. Hudson, Box 422, Pacific Grove, phone P.G. 6166. Office at 500 Asilomar Blvd., Pacific Grove, phone P.G. 6166.

PAINTERS 272—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at 315 Alvarado St. at 8 p.m. Pres., Norman Winslow, Rec. Sec., Ed L. Cagle, 457 Wave, Monterey, phone 6312. Financial Secretary, Wm. Mayer, Res. 419 9th St., Pacific Grove, phone 7905.

PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS NO. 337—Meet first and third Friday, Building Trades Hall, Monterey, 8 p.m. President, Earl Smith, Monterey; Financial Secretary, Jose Mondragon, Res. 272 Lane St., phone 6670.

PLUMBERS AND SLEAMFITTERS NO. 62—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 411 1/2 Alvarado Street at 8 p.m. L. A. Trine, President, Phone 5704. H. Diaz, secretary, 1271 3rd Street, Monterey. Phone 7965.

POST OFFICE CLERKS, Monterey Branch No. 1232 of National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL)—Meets first Friday of month. Pres., Boyd Beall; Vice-Pres., E. L. Edwards; Sec.-Treas., Art Hamill.

ROOFERS 50—Meets 3rd Friday, 8 p.m., Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres., E. E. Lahr, 142 11th St., Pacific Grove. Sec., Frank Walker, 327 Alexander St., Salinas. Phone 9668.

SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meets 1st Friday alternately at Monterey at 411 1/2 Alvarado St., and at Salinas at 117 Pajaro St. (This local has jurisdiction over Monterey and Santa Cruz counties.) Pres., John Alsop, P.O. Box 317, Pacific Grove, phone 7825. Fin. and Rec. Sec., F. F. Knowles, 232 River St., Santa Cruz, phone 1276-J. Bus. Agent for Salinas area, J. B. McGinley, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas, phone 6777. Bus. Agent for Monterey, L. T. Long, 411 1/2 Alvarado St., Monterey.

TEACHERS (MONTEREY COUNTY FEDERATED) 457—Meet in Monterey second Wednesday, 5:00 p.m. Fin.-Sec., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., Monterey, Phone 7622.

TEAMSTERS (GENERAL AND AUTO DRIVERS) 287—Meets second Wednesday at Teamsters' Hall, Main and John Sts., Salinas, at 8 p.m. President, Thos. M. Brett, 941 The Alameda, San Jose, phone Ballard 6315. Secretary and Business Agent, George W. Jenott, address same. Office at Main and John Sts., Salinas, phone 7390.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month at 10 a.m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres., Art Reina, 605 Mae Ave., Phone Salinas 9795; Bus. Agent, James Wilson, 80 Peyton St., Santa Cruz, phone 1216; Rec. Sec., Chas. Covey, 346 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz, phone 157.

WAREHOUSE EMPLOYEES UNION, LOCAL 890—Meets first Tuesday night, Teamsters Hall; office at Teamsters Hall, John and Main St. Phone 4893; Pres., Albert A. Harris; Rec.-Sec., Wm. C. Kenyon; Sec.-Treas. and Bus. Rep., Peter A. Adrade.

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CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL MINUTES

Meeting of Monterey County Central Labor Council was called to order by President Every at 8 p.m. June 28, 1946. Roll call of officers and delegates: 19 delegates were present, representing 13 unions. Credentials read for Pete Balestra of Bartenders. Recommended by investigating committee. He was obligated and seated by motion carried. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

UNION REPORTS

Warehousemen, progress. Laundry Workers, held regular meeting and initiated 9 new members with international vice-president present. Voted to take economic action against Bell Dry Cleaners and Laundry. Stopped work half a day and contract is now signed with plant.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Executive Board, met at Carpenters Hall. Matter of Laundry Workers charge against Bell Cleaners studied and discussed charge of Sheet Metal Workers against Norman Refrigeration discussed. Sheet Metal Workers were notified to take the necessary steps to organize this plant and now further action was taken. Motion carried the report of this committee be accepted. Auditing committee investigated all bills and recommended they be paid. Veterans Comm. Bro. Barnes reported on Veterans Committee report.

COMMUNICATIONS

Letter from Culinary 467 and Bartenders 545, asking strike sanction against the Hotel Jeffery. Referred to New Business. Letter from Laborers 272 asking that unions do not use the hall for banquets, parties, etc. Ordered filed. Telegram from Wm. Green, A. F. of L., asking all unions to wire President Truman protesting the enactment of the Hobbs Bill. This has been complied with by the Council and several unions. Wires were sent to House of Representatives for approval of the Housing Bill for immediate action. OPA release read, which stated that prices on meat and dairy products would be raised very soon. Posters from A. F. of L. regarding Social Security, which will be distributed to all members. Communication from District Council No. 2, Chemical Workers, regarding resolution presented at State Convention denouncing these resolutions. Referred to New Business. Summary of State Federation News Letter given.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Motion carried that all bills be paid including telegrams from Veterans Council.

NEW BUSINESS

Discussion on matter of Culinary Alliance and Bartenders Unions asking strike sanction from this Council against Hotel Jeffery. Sister Botes moved that a picket line be placed on the Hotel Jeffery. Motion seconded by Brother Deer. An amendment was made to the motion that a small committee from this Council be named to call on Jeffery and attempt to bring about the signing of this contract and report back to this Council. Amendment to the motion carried. Committee named: Harris, Harter and Andrade. Brother Kenyon gave a report of the reason why the resolution presented by this Council No. 159 was not brought on the floor of the State Convention. In answer to the communication from the Chemical Workers, a motion carried that a letter by drawn up by the secretary at once and be sent to all Central Labor Councils in California. It was reported that Farmers Bros. Coffee and Jergens products were on the unfair list at the State Federation of Labor. Motion carried that Farmer Bros. Coffee and Jergens lotion products be placed on the unfair list of this council in concurrence with the State Federation of Labor. Recommendation. Brother Kenyon was asked to finish his convention report next week as the hour was late. Brother Harter reported that

AFL Asks NLRB Vote on 20,000 in Atom Plants

Oak Ridge, Tenn.—The American Federation of Labor petitioned the National Labor Relations Board to conduct elections to determine the collective bargaining representatives for 20,000 workers employed by three atomic energy plants here.

The petition was filed in the name of Atomic Trades and Labor Council, comprising building trades, metal trades and miscellaneous local unions—a combined setup similar to that which represents all the workers at the huge TVA development.

The Council was organized by George L. Googe, director of the AFL's Southern Organizing Drive, as a means of unifying and coordinating the AFL's strength in the elections which, the NLRB has indicated, will be held on a plant-wide instead of a craft basis.

Although the majority of the workers in the atomic plants here were recruited from AFL unions, no attempt was made to organize them on a formal basis during the war because of the War Department's security regulations.

Since the war ended, these regulations have been lifted and the CIO moved in with an attempted raid on the AFL membership. It is expected that the CIO will also seek to get its name on the election ballots.

How the CIO can hope to get votes among the atomic workers in view of its Communist taint and the desperate efforts of Moscow to obtain atomic bomb secrets, even by espionage, is something of a mystery.

Latest employment figures for the three plants for which elec-

tions have been requested are Tennessee Eastman Corp., 10,000; Carbide and Chemicals Co., 8600; and Monsanto Co., 1500.

Because production of atomic bombs has been scaled down recently, employment is on the downgrade. The Monsanto plant is operating a laboratory seeking peaceful uses for atomic energy.

The Joyride!

Reckless spenders were responsible for the last depression, and there can be another like it, or worse. Have you forgotten the men selling apples on street corners? Have you forgotten the bread-lines and the people begging jobs at any wages, and the friends who had to sell the car and move to a much cheaper flat? Do you like going on relief, or living on the meager return from social security, or tossing on your pillow wondering where the rent and tomorrow's dinner are to be found?

Maybe fifty million Frenchmen can't be wrong but at least that many Americans are making some bad mistakes with their money these days.

Washington Senators Sign Union Contract

Washington, D. C.—Clark Griffith, owner of the Washington Senators' baseball club, signed a contract with the Building Service Employees' International Union, Local 82, AFL, which covers the ground keepers, cleaners and maintenance workers at Griffith Stadium here.

Under terms of the contract, the employees who fall in the listed categories will receive a 30 percent wage increase, one day off a week and annual vacation with pay. John Goodman, international vice president, signed for the union.

The American Labor Movement

"The Labor Movement," says Mary Beard in her book, Short History of the American Labor Movement, "is an organized and continuous effort on the part of the wage-earners to improve their standards over a national area. The origin of the Labor Movement lies in self defense in attempts of the workers to protect themselves against the worst ravages of the industrial system as it proceeded, step by step, to transform the agricultural, or feudal society of the 18th century into the urban and industrial society of the 20th century."

"Quit CIO" Furniture Men Ask

At a conference held in Washington last week, representatives of 55 Locals of the United Furniture Workers of America were considering a complete severance from the CIO organization. George Burcher, president of Local No. 37, UFWA, called on the locals to have representatives at the conference in Washington. He charged that the CIO organization is "completely dominated by Communists," and that "We're going to put the issue up to CIO President Phillip Murray. We want to disassociate ourselves completely from this Communist-controlled group, possibly through affiliation with another Union that has jurisdiction in the field."

At the Washington conference, representatives of 48 locals, having a membership of 23,400, unanimously adopted a resolution to divorce themselves from what they called a Communist wing of their organization.

Engineers Needed

The State Division of Highways needs bridge engineers at a salary range of \$365 to \$445 a month, announced the State Personnel Board today. Temporary appointments will be made pending the results of the examination for Associate Bridge Engineer, August 10. Another examination scheduled in August is Institution Mechanic, \$230, August 6.

The Amazon River drains an area as large as the United States.

Quits CIO Job Protesting Reds

New York City.—Morris Muster resigned as president of the CIO's United Furniture Workers Union because, he said, he could not suffer "to remain head of a Communist-controlled organization."

His dramatic charges corroborated what AFL leaders have frequently reiterated—that many CIO unions are dominated by Communists.

"Communist chicanery and intrigue have captured our international," Muster publicly announced.

His present plight was foreshadowed when Muster eight years ago led his union out of the AFL into the CIO. He was warned at that time that he was opening the door to Communist control of his organization.

George Bucher, Philadelphia leader of the union, said the issue would be squarely presented to CIO President Phil Murray. Unless Murray agrees to purge the Communists from the union, he said, the anti-Communist group will reorganize the union and take it out of the CIO.

A Slow Process

"Stage Pictorial" has some reminiscences by Eddie Foy Jr., in its March issue. Ed Jr. says Eddie Sr.'s best crack came one night in Cincinnati when the applause brought Eddie and the Seven Little Foys out for a curtain speech.

Surveying the Seven Little Foys, Pop Foy said: "It should be good. It took me a long time to put this act together."

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